

Alerta de Artículos Recientes y Sitios en Internet en Política, Democracia y Derechos Humanos

01/09
March 2, 2009

Estimado(a) señor(a):

Tenemos el agrado de presentarle una bibliografía en **POLÍTICA, DEMOCRACIA, Y DERECHOS HUMANOS** como parte de nuestro Servicio de Alertas, que esperamos sea de su interés. Asimismo, una relación de sitios en Internet sobre estos temas.

Le agradeceríamos señalar los artículos que necesite en la hoja de pedidos, lo cual le permitirá conservar la lista de artículos con sus resúmenes. Por favor, devolverla al Centro de Información y Referencia de la Embajada de los Estados Unidos de América por correo (Av. La Encalada, cuadra 17 s/n, Monterrico, Lima 33), vía fax (434-1299) o por correo electrónico a: limairdirector@state.gov, en un plazo máximo de 15 días. Los artículos y la entrega son de cortesía.

Compartimos artículos aparecidos en las publicaciones de los Estados Unidos, precisando que nuestro gobierno no necesariamente coincide con las opiniones vertidas.

AMÉRICA LATINA Y OTROS PAÍSES:

1. **CANDIDATE RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION IN LATIN AMERICA: A FRAMEWORK FOR ANALYSIS.** Peter M. Siavelis and Scott Morgenstern. "Latin American Politics and Society" – Winter 2008

This article provides a theoretical framework for analyzing the recruitment and selection of legislative candidates in Latin America, say the authors.

2. **INDIGENOUS RIGHTS, RESISTENCE, AND THE LAW: LESSONS FROM A GUATEMALAN MINE.** Amanda M. Fulmer, Angelina Snodgrass Godoy, and Philip Neff. "Latin American Politics and Society" – Winter 2008

Using a case study of a controversial mine in an indigenous area of Guatemala, this article explores the transnational dynamics of development and regulation of large-scale extractive industry projects in the developing world. It examines the roles played in the Marlin mine dispute by national law, international law, international financial institutions, and corporate social responsibility. It concludes that these legal regimes have a role in protecting human rights but have not addressed the fundamental questions of democratic governance raised by this case, argue the authors.

3. **THE LATIN AMERICAN EXPERIENCE.** Francis Fukuyama. "Journal of Democracy" – October 2008

The development of democratic political institutions combined with recent economic growth and new social policies has yielded positive changes in Latin America, but deep inequalities remain, says Mr. Fukuyama.

4. **THE ECONOMIC CRISIS AND THE DEVELOPING WORLD: WHAT NEXT? INTERVIEW WITH ROBERT WADE AND JOSE ANTONIO OCAMPO.** Kevin Gallagher. "Challenge" – January/February 2009

Some believe that the current financial and economic crises have ended the dominance of the Washington Consensus once and for all. In a ceremony at Tufts University, two eminent international economists, Robert Wade and Jose Antonio Ocampo, were recently awarded the Leontief Prize for advancing economic thought.

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They were interviewed by Kevin Gallagher on the many issues affecting the future of developing economies, including trade agreements with the developed world. The perceptive interview and provocative responses provide rare, clear-minded discussion about enlightened policy for the world's poorer nations, explains the author.

- 5. BOLIVIA'S CONSTITUTIONAL BREAKDOWN.** Fabrice Lehoucq. "The Journal of Democracy" – October 2008

Bolivia now finds itself locked in a stalemate between forces bent on "refounding" the country and an eastern region insisting on greater autonomy, explains the author.

- 6. BRAZIL'S BIG MOMENT.** Juan de Onis. "Foreign Affairs" – November/December 2008

After decades of stop-and-start growth and political disorder, Brazil is poised to finally fill its potential as a global player. With a new administration taking over in Washington in January 2009 and in Brazil in 2010, it is time to rethink relations between the two great democracies of the Western Hemisphere, explains the author.

- 7. OAS SECRETARY GENERAL PLEASED WITH TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO'S SUMMIT PREPARATION.** Obtained from Internet: <http://fifthsummitoftheamericas.org/home/>

The heads of state and government from 34 countries of the Americas will gather at the Hyatt Regency Trinidad to talk about how they can strengthen cooperation to tackle some of today's most critical issues. The central theme of the Fifth Summit of the Americas: Securing our Citizens' Future by Promoting Human Prosperity, Energy Security and Environmental Sustainability, are hints at the scope of the challenges on the table.

DEMOCRACIA:

- 8. TRADE ON DEMOCRACY.** J. Ernesto Lopez-Cordova and Christopher M. Meissner. "World Politics" – July 2008

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The likely endogeneity between democracy and trade is addressed with an instrumental variables strategy in this article about whether international trade fosters democracy. The authors use a measure of natural openness to obtain estimates of the causal impact of openness on democratization in three separate samples spanning the last 130 years. A positive impact of openness on democracy is apparent in the data over the long run. The post-World War II results suggest that with the rise in trade with other countries equal to a one standard deviation increase, countries such as Indonesia, Russia, and Venezuela could eventually become as democratic as the U.S., Great Britain, or France. There is some variation in the impact of openness by region that may be because trade seems to have a positive impact only when the capital-to-labor ratio is sufficiently high. This is consistent with the idea that openness promotes democracy when it strengthens the economic fortunes of the middle class, explain the authors.

- 9. WHY DEMOCRACIES FAIL.** Ethan B. Kapstein and Nathan Converse. "Journal of Democracy" – October 2008

Many of today's developing-world and post-communist democracies are at risk of reversal. What are the key factors that lead to democratic collapse? Ask the authors.

- 10. A SEE-THROUGH SOCIETY.** Mich Sify. "Columbia Journalism Review" – January-February 2009

The public reaction to the Congressional emergency bailout legislation in September 2008 was overwhelming; an unprecedented number of e-mails crashed the House of Representatives web site, and several independent web sites that track Congressional activity were swamped. That explosion of public engagement online, Sify says, signals "the beginning of a new age of political transparency. As more people go online to find, create, and share vital political information with one another...and as the tools for analyzing data and connecting people become more powerful and easier to use, politics and governance alike are inexorably becoming more open. Citizens will have more opportunity at all levels of government to take an active part in understanding and participating in the democratic decisions that affect their lives." City government are leading the way; the District of Columbia, for example, since 2006 has put online all the raw data it has collected on government operations, education, health care, crime, and other topics on the CapStat online service. The new Obama administration has expressed a commitment

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to expanding government transparency with online databases. Currently available online at:

<http://www.cjr.org/transparency/a-see-through-society.php>

11. THE MYTH OF THE AUTOCRATIC REVIVAL. Daniel Deudney and G. John Ikenberry. “Foreign Affairs” – January/February 2009

After years of liberal triumphalism, recently fears have grown that autocracies have found new ways to prosper. In fact, the imperatives of liberal democracy are as strong as ever. The key to defanging autocracies is bringing them into the liberal order, not excluding them from it.

DERECHOS HUMANOS:

12. RETHINKING INDIVISIBILITY: TOWARDS A THEORY OF SUPPORTING RELATIONS BETWEEN HUMAN RIGHTS. James W. Nickel. “Human Rights Quarterly” – November 2008

Indivisibility is the idea that no human right can be fully realized without fully realizing all other human rights. When indivisibility occurs it has the practical consequence that countries cannot pick and choose among rights. This article offers a framework for understanding supporting relations between rights and gives a number of arguments against strong claims of indivisibility. A central thesis is that the strength of supporting relations between rights varies with quality of implementation. Rights with low quality implementation provide little support to other rights. This is why early UN formulations of indivisibility said that it occurs when the rights in question are fully realized. Even if strong claims about the indivisibility were true under high quality implementation, they would be of limited relevance to developing countries because high quality implementation of rights is generally not an immediate possibility in those countries. Developing countries do not run afoul of indivisibility if they implement some rights before others, explains the author.

DROGAS Y NARCOTRÁFICO:

13. SOLUTIONS TO DRUG-RELATED CRIME. Angela Baker. FDCH

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Congressional Testimony – December 5, 2008

Statement of Angela Baker, Division of Alcohol & Drug Abuse Program, Vermont Department of Health. The Prevention Unit of the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program received funding from a federal funding source administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. This Block Grant is the foundation of Vermont’s substance abuse prevention and treatment system, and supports much of the infrastructure. It is important to enhance this block grant for Vermont. This critical foundation of federal support enables the Prevention Consultants to work directly within the communities they serve. In 2008, the Prevention Consultants had a direct reach to 15,000 Vermonters through the provision of technical assistance, consultation, training, education, etc.

14. THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD (INCB) LAUNCHES ITS 2008 ANNUAL REPORT. Obtenido de Internet: <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/the-international-narcotics-control-board-launch...>

As the international community commemorates the centennial of the drug control system, the INCB reviews the achievements and presents challenges, including the threats posed by the unregulated sale of internationally controlled substances over the Internet. In particular, the 2008 INCB Report outlines the major issues in the manufacture, trafficking and abuse of illicit drugs in different regions. The Report also alerts about new routes for cocaine trafficking, the relationship between security and drugs in Afghanistan and the way criminals are exploiting licit commerce to obtain chemicals for illicit drugs. For more information, please visit the INCB website: www.incb.org

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA:

15. A WIDENING GAP: REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC VIEWS ON CLIMATE CHANGE. Riley E. Dunlap and Aaron M. McCright. “Environment” – September/October 2008

On the surface, Americans’ views of global warming have remained generally unchanged over the past decade. Closer examination reveals a growing division along Democratic and Republican lines. How might the next president influence this

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trend? Ask the authors.

16. AMERICAN GIRL. Ta-Nehisi Coates. “The Atlantic” - January/February 2009

When Michelle Obama told a Milwaukee campaign rally last February, “For the first time in my adult life, I am proud of my country,” critics derided her as another Angry Black Woman. But the only truly radical proposition put forth by Obama, born and raised in Chicago’s storied South Side, is the idea of a black community fully vested in the country at large, and proud of the American dream, explains the author.

17. THE MAN IN THE MIDDLE. Joshua Green. “The Atlantic” – January/February 2009

Chuck Schumer, the brash New York senator, helped drive the Democrats’ recent rise to power with what he says is a critical insight about the American middle class—that it is more affluent, and wants different things from an activist government, than most policy makers think. If the new administration and Congress can strengthen the bond between government and the middle class as he defines it, Schumer believes, this new Democratic era could last for a generation or longer, says the author.

18. AGENCIES STRUGGLING TO MAKE CONNECTIONS ONLINE. David Herbert. “National Journal” – February 2, 2009

President Obama wants government agencies to be more transparent and communicate more with their audiences online. Many agencies have been using social networking media long before Obama’s directives, but with little success, the author says. Bureaucratic inefficiency and outdated and inflexible laws are partially to blame, Herbert writes, but “the biggest program facing most agencies isn’t the trap of outdated regulations but the failure to attract an audience.” The article examines how web managers need to think about how to use Web 2.0 tools, not just to use them for the sake of using them. It also examines how the successful government social networking sites are the ones that allow an open discussion. Currently available online at:

http://www.nationaljournal.com/njonline/no_2009126_4207.php

19. THE NEXT PRESIDENT. Richard Kagan. “Foreign Affairs” – September/October 2008

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The next U.S. president will face a more difficult opening-day set of global problems than any of his predecessors since World War II—problems that will require strength and renewed sense of national purpose to solve. He must begin by shoring up the economy, addressing climate change and energy policy, and restoring respect for U.S. leadership, but this is only the beginning of a daunting agenda, explains the author.

20. IN THE SHADOW OF THE OVAL OFFICE. Ivo H. Daalder and I.M. Destler. “Foreign Affairs” – January/February 2009

The national security adviser has become one of the key players in U.S. foreign policy. The successes and failures of past advisers, from Bundy, Kissinger, and Brzezinski to Scowcroft, Berger, and Rice, show the difficulty of balancing competing priorities—and the importance of getting the job right.

21. AMERICAN’S EDGE. Anne-Marie Slaughter. “Foreign Affairs” – January/February 2009

In the twenty-first-century world of networks, the measure of a state’s power is its ability to turn connectivity into innovation and growth. Thanks to its demography, geography, and culture, the U.S. has the potential to make the networked century an American century.

PAZ Y SEGURIDAD:

22. WAGING COMMUNICATION WAR. Keneth Payne. “Parameters” - Summer 2008

The author, a visiting fellow at Oxford University’s Reuters Institute, notes that winning wars cannot be accomplished simply by effective communications; however, it is also impossible to win wars without effective communications. In Iraq and Afghanistan, the U.S. is fighting wars where the effective communication of ideas and information is a key part of the struggle. To achieve credible communication, American messages must be grounded in verifiable fact and should be coherent and consistent. The American military should learn from the marketing industry on communicating effectively, particularly utilizing the concepts of

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branding and audience segmentation. Currently available online at:
<http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usawc/Parameters/08summer/payne.htm>

- 23. HOW TO LEAVE A STABLE IRAQ.** Stephen Biddle, Michael E. O' Hanlon, and Kenneth M. Pollack. "Foreign Affairs" – September/October 2008

Progress in Iraq over the past year and a half—improved security, changed political dynamics, stronger Iraqi security forces—has made the prognosis there brighter than it has been in years. With some patience and the right strategy from here on out, the U.S. can build on a pattern of change that offers it a chance to draw down troops soon, perhaps by half by 2011, without giving up hope for sustained stability, explain the authors.

- 24. A BALANCED STRATEGY.** Robert M. Gates. "Foreign Affairs" – January/February 2009

The United States cannot expect to eliminate national security risks through higher defense budgets: to do everything and buy everything. The Pentagon must set priorities and consider tradeoffs. It must balance trying to prevail in today's conflicts and preparing for tomorrow's, institutionalizing counterinsurgency capabilities and maintaining its edge in conventional warfare, says the author.

TERRORISMO:

- 25. NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION: WORKING TO PREVENT NUCLEAR TERRORISM.** U.S. Fed News Service, including U.S. State News, Washington, D.C. January 22, 2009

The Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), which has unique expertise in nuclear weapons and nuclear material, plays a key role in the U. S. government's comprehensive effort to combat terrorism. Since the 9/11 terrorist attacks, NNSA has doubled spending on nuclear nonproliferation programs and has received nearly \$45 million in contributions from seven countries. NNSA works with over 100 countries to fight against nuclear proliferation and terrorism.

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POBLACIÓN:

- 26. PROTECTING CLIMATE REFUGEES: THE CASE FOR A GLOBAL PROTOCOL.** Frank Biermann and Ingrid Boas. "Environment" – November/December 2008

Climate change will likely continue to bring rising sea levels, increasing frequency and intensity of storms, and worsening drought—effects that may force many poor people in developing countries to leave their homes. Can we address their plight before crisis hits? Ask the authors.

- 27. CLIMATE CHANGE.** Bill McKibben. "Foreign Policy" – January/February 2009

Act now, we're told, if we want to save the planet from a climate catastrophe. Trouble is, it may be too late. The science is settled, and the damage has already begun. The only question that remains is whether we will stop playing political games and embrace the few imperfect options we have left, says the author.

- 28. THE POLITICS OF HUNGER.** Paul Collier. "Foreign Affairs" – November/December 2008

The food crisis could have dire effects on the poor. Politicians have it in their power to bring food prices down. But doing so will require ending the bias against big commercial farms and genetically modified crops and doing away with damaging subsidies—the giants of romantic populism, bolstered by both illusion and greed, says the author.

VARIOS

- 29. GLOBAL CLIMATE POLICY AND CLIMATE JUSTICE - A FEMINIST SOCIAL PROVISIONING APPROACH.** Marilyn Power. "Challenge" – January/February 2009

Feminist economics often include a broader definition of well-being than does conventional economic theory. The author applies such analysis to global climate policy. Not least of her concerns is that such policies affect countries differently. A

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deeper and more nuanced cooperation is needed worldwide to develop optimal policies, says the author.

PÁGINAS WEB PARA ENCONTRAR EN INTERNET INFORMACIÓN SOBRE TEMAS DE POLÍTICA, DEMOCRACIA Y DERECHOS HUMANOS:

**U.S. Department of State
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons**
<http://www.state.gov/g/tip>

Department of the Interior
<http://www.doi.gov>

Department of Homeland Security
<http://www.dhs.gov>

The White House Office
<http://www.whitehouse.gov>

Department of Defense
<http://www.army.mil>

U.S. Congress
<http://www.congress.gov>

House of Representatives
<http://www.house.gov>

Senate
<http://www.senate.gov>

Supreme Court
<http://www.supremecourtus.gov>

Department of Justice
<http://www.usdoj.gov>

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Democracy Research Guide (NED)
<http://www.ned.org/research/demresources/intro.html>
National Endowment for Democracy
<http://www.ned.org>

USA Patriot Act Improved
<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/intel/RL33239.pdf>

Pew Research Center for the People and the Press
<http://people-press.org>

Center for American Women and Politics
<http://www.rutgers.edu/~cawp>

International Journal of Constitutional Law
<http://www.icon.oxfordjournals.org>

Guide to Foreign and International Legal Databases
http://www.law.nyu.edu/library/foreign_intl

Child Labor Coalition
<http://www.stopchildlabor.org>

Federal Judicial Center
<http://www.fjc.gov>

Death Penalty Information Center
<http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org>

American Bar Association
<http://www.abanet.org>

National Bar Association
<http://www.nationalbar.org>

International Court of Justice
<http://www.icj-cij.org>

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Human Rights Internet
<http://www.hri.ca/index.asp>

Center for Individual Rights
<http://www.cir-usa.org>

Bases de Datos Políticos de las Américas
<http://pdba.georgetown.edu/historia.html>

Office of Government Ethics
<http://www.usoge.gov/home.html>

Transparency Internacional
<http://www.transparency.org>

The Brookings Institution
<http://www.brookings.edu>

Council for Excellence in Government
<http://www.excelgov.org>

Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington
<http://www.citizensforethics.org>

Center for Strategic and International Studies
<http://www.csis.org>

SOLICITUD DE ARTÍCULOS - ALERTA DE POLÍTICA, DEMOCRACIA Y DERECHOS HUMANOS

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